

THE CANVASS IN OHIO.—SENATOR PUGH'S SPEECH AT CINCINNATI.

We are indebted to the Cincinnati Enquirer for the subjoined sketch of the speech of Senator Pugh at the great democratic mass meeting held in that city last week:

He said the body politic was sometimes diseased as is the physical body. Of all the desperate diseases that ever afflicted the former, in his opinion, black-republicanism was the worst. The entire capital of that organization consisted in wholesale falsehood and stupendous deception. To the use of these was to be attributed the position that had been ever attained, and whatever influence it had wielded.

The enormous strides in regard to the outrages in Kansas constituted nine-tenths of the black-republican capital in the late presidential contest. He had pronounced ninety-nine hundredths of them to be false, and had said no more would be heard of them after the election of Buchanan until another election. Time had proved the correctness of his assertion. The object of the black-republican leaders was public plunder; and they sought to steal, as might a pick-pocket, by diverting the attention of the intended victim to objects at a distance. They never had but one house of Representatives, and they never would another. Even in that one the last two weeks were spent in quarrelling among themselves as to who should be expelled for obtaining the most plunder.

In Ohio, instead of decreasing the expenditures and the taxes, they had reduced neither, but augmented both. Governor Chase went about the State thanking God that he had neglected no duty, when the fact was that he had neglected all most wilfully and shamefully. Why was it that his attention was not where it should have been when the treasury was being robbed at home, instead of abroad? Why did he not personally see to the condition of the State's pecuniary affairs, as was his duty?

Mr. Wright, in his report to the legislature last spring, said the money was all in the treasury—every dollar and cent of it. Did he state the truth? That was the question. If he did, then Mr. Gibson stole the money and Mr. Breslin was innocent. Robbery or perjury there was somewhere, and he was inclined to think both.

Chase, in his political speeches, neglected no occasion, he was informed, to denounce Breslin. This course was, to say the least, ungrateful, for, to him (the speaker) a personal knowledge, Chase was largely indebted to Breslin for his election to the Senate. Breslin was his chief drill master, and the only man in all who voted for him openly rewarded by Chase. By Chase and his friends, who held the balance of power, Breslin was elected treasurer, and then followed that dear affectionate letter from Chase to Breslin, advising him to deposit the money of the State in two rotten banks—one of which was in Chase's own building, and both of which shortly afterward broke. The existence of this letter had been denied, until it was proved by the indubitable evidence of its production.

Mr. Pugh then alluded to Chase's threats to resist the United States officers in the discharge of their duties, and ridiculed them with telling effect, but neither space nor time will admit a more extended report of his speech. He was repeatedly interrupted with applause, and retired amidst deafening hurrahs.

DEATH OF EX-SENATOR HENDERSON.

We regret to announce the death of General John Henderson at his residence at Port Christian, Mississippi, on the 16th inst. The New Orleans Picayune says:

"Gen. Henderson was formerly a senator in Congress from the State of Mississippi, and has been for some years in the practice of the law in this city. For the last few months he has been quite ill at the Pass, where he died, on Wednesday morning, in the sixty-second year of his age."

THE DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

We can conceive of no greater responsibility or more arduous duty than is now resting upon the shoulders of the great national democratic party of the country. Interests of great moment, involving the material and social welfare, not only of this large family of States, but of good government throughout the world, are in the hands and keeping of the present administrative power; interests not less important to generations that are to come after us than to the present actors on the stage of life. He who would approximate to anything like a correct idea of the heavy charge which the democratic party has in keeping must go back and review the political history of the world, and calculate the toils and struggles through which humanity has passed in arriving at our present stand-point of rational liberty, as now developed and enjoyed under our written constitution and laws by the American people. And to estimate the arduousness of the labor to be performed, we must learn by the wisdom of the past how easy it is to destroy in an hour political superstructures which it has cost centuries to build up. History is full of examples, and the American people have no exemption from the common infirmities which have always formed a part of our fallen nature.

We have arrived at the conclusion—not willingly, however—that when the democratic party ceases for any length of time to govern the country, the country, as now organized, will cease to exist. We say this in no spirit of patriotism, but from earnest convictions. We believe in the doctrine of popularizing our institutions, and we know that progress has been made in that direction, and yet it is manifest there is, proportionately, less republicanism among our people to-day than when our framers came to self-government was first started by the exponents of the constitution. Who can question that if any large proportion of the States of this Union occupied the same political status that Massachusetts does, our people would have reached a point from which our present form of government would prove a failure? We do not allude to the question of slavery, but to that condition of mind and morals entering into their political and social organizations which makes manifest their deterioration in all the elements of their original republican character. They have colleges and schools, churches and chapels, and yet they are not more advanced in the path of progress than the people of the Middle Ages. They have colleges and schools, churches and chapels, and yet they are not more advanced in the path of progress than the people of the Middle Ages. They have colleges and schools, churches and chapels, and yet they are not more advanced in the path of progress than the people of the Middle Ages.

The anti-republican spirit of the times, the abandonment and disregard of the elementary principles of our government, corruptions and recklessness in public men are not peculiar to Massachusetts. We only instance it as probably the most striking example for our purpose. The large proportion of the northern society has given way to it; and if the present free States alone constituted the federal government, it is questionable whether our present system of free institutions could be perpetuated any reasonable length of time.

Men are growing reckless of principle, and proportionally reckless of consequences to the country. The patriotism of those who should be the standing lights in the nation has been giving way to the consideration of the dollar. Men would rather be millionaires than statesmen, and are beginning to value political preferment very much as they estimate the stocks at the Exchange. Their ideas of legislation partake of the same character. Everything is based upon dollars and cents; and when their philanthropy even extends beyond their own pockets to their constituents, the question is, how much richer it will make them?—what additional advantages for making money it will afford them?—what increased facilities for trade and speculation it will give? The liberties of the citizen—the rights of the citizen—the actual necessities of the citizen—peace and security—political and social equality—things that concern all alike, and are especially dear to the great mass of our plain, substantial people, are subordinate, and often palpably neglected.

Touch as much as this tendency in legislation goes, that many good men, forgetful of themselves, are falling in with the idea that it is the business of government to take partial charge and management of the private concerns of its citizens. Hence we hear it spoken of as a *paternal* government, as though the people were its creatures, and not it the creatures of the people. Hence the desire for a *paternal* government, as though its republicanism did not consist in its very simplicity.

The idea has been growing that it is the business of government to make money. Hence the establishment of banks and other moneyed corporations, in which the State have become parties. Some have thought that it was the business of government to build railroads for the people and carry the products of the country to market.

Some have thought that it was the duty of government to fashion the morals of its people, and as a consequence have followed the Maine-liquor-lawism and all other laws growing out of the question of temperance reform. It is this class of thinkers who have swarmed the country with petty corporations, in derogation of the rights of the masses; and who would, if permitted to have their way, convert our institutions into mere corporations, centralized, unlimited in power, and ending in revolution or a king.

Against these combined evils of the times—fanaticism, error, and corruption—the democracy have to contend; much of which may have crept into their own party. Every party has its household nuisance, and we may reasonably suppose that the democratic party has its share of them. That the best and ablest men should be chosen to office is no necessary result of our elective system, and those who think that the soundness of the democratic doctrine will always guarantee the party from elevating the unworthy to honor and power will be sometimes disappointed. It will happen again, as it has often before, that the station due to talent, learning, and virtue will be assumed by a demagogue and a hypocrite. These things are inevitable. Parties are no less exempt from imposition than the church. Many a federalist has worn the visor of a democrat. Some honestly profess the name who never knew the meaning of the word.

The duty of the democracy, in our judgment, is not more important than it is simple. They have but to adhere rigidly to their ancient landmarks—to the creed of Jefferson, and the practices of his immediate successors. Let us have a simple government kept near to the people—one of clearly-defined and limited powers—preserving the sovereignty of the States and recognizing the sovereignty of the man—a government that affords equal and exact justice to all, exclusive privileges to none—a government of the people, and for the people—not a government in the exercise of the largest liberty consistent with right and order, leaving them free to work out their own good in their own way and at their own time. Let us adhere to principle, losing sight of men just in proportion as they deviate from the established maxims of the party.

In this way great good can be accomplished for ourselves and for posterity, as broadly and remotely as actual works and moral influences can effect the things of time. Neglect them, and ages cannot count the cost.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

"THE PRESIDENT'S FIRST YEAR'S PROGRESS."

In an article with this heading, an evening contemporary, which was "for some time at a loss to know President Buchanan's motive in making his recent communication to the public in reply to the New Haven memorialists," professes to give what it "presumes" to be the motive, (as presumption arrived at after "a more careful perusal of the document," viz: "to change the position which he (the President) till that time occupied in reference to the nationality of slavery under the constitution."

In order more conclusively to prove the accuracy of this presumption, and to convince its readers of Mr. Buchanan's inconsistency, the Evening Post quotes a passage from the President's letter accepting the nomination of the Cincinnati Convention, in which he asserts the broad truth that "the people of a Territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits;" and quotes another passage, from the reply to the officious professions, in which our worthy Chief Magistrate remarks that "the Territories, being the common property of the people of the entire Union, are as much open to slaveholders to settle in them with their slaves as they are to non-slaveholders with any other species of property; and that it is only when the bona fide settlers frame their State constitutions that they have a legal right to determine whether they will sanction or prohibit slavery. Our contemporary affects to believe that these two statements are inconsistent with each other; that before his election the President maintained that the people of a Territory had the right at all times to exclude or permit slavery, as they thought proper, while now he declares that it is only when they frame their State constitution that they can decide the question. It requires a vast amount of ingenuity to deduce from any spoken or written statement of the President that we have ever seen such meaning as that contained in the first premise of the Post's argument.

To be quite sure, we quote the Post's exact words: "Last year Mr. Buchanan thought the people of the Territories could permit or exclude slavery at their pleasure." As we read the President's letter accepting the nomination of the Cincinnati Convention, he clearly and positively accepted the doctrine of the Kansas-Nebraska act, "that founded upon principles as ancient as free government itself," and everybody knows that the act organizing Kansas and Nebraska does not say that while those Territories continue in their probationary condition it shall be lawful for the citizens of any portion of the Union to declare that the citizens of another portion shall not go there if they please unless they consent to divest themselves of their property expressly recognized by the constitution. But it does say very distinctly that when the bona fide settlers have gained the numerical strength to entitle them to ask admission into the federal family of coequal States, and come to frame their State constitution, then, and then only, it is their right, by the legally-expressed will of the majority of the people, to determine whether the new State shall permit or prohibit slavery as an institution. It would certainly be a novel doctrine that which the Post says the President enunciated last year. When is it that the people of the Territories have the right to exclude or permit slavery? How are they to declare their opinion and decide the question? Have slaveowners or men who approve of slavery the right to say to non-slaveowners, or men who disapprove of slavery, "you must not come here without slaves, because we like them," or is it only open to the envoys of the Kansas Aid Society to exercise this right and prohibit southern men from settling in the same Territory as they because they are opposed to involuntary domestic servitude. The general impression is that the citizens of the United States, without distinction of political or social opinions and prejudices, and without reference to their geographical position, have an equal right to settle in the Territories as their common property. It was the exertions of the citizens of the United States, not of the Massachusetts men, or the Virginia men, which acquired those territories, and it would be obviously unjust, therefore, were the Massachusetts men to be able legally to prohibit the Virginia men from partaking of them unless they left their slaves behind, which are as much recognized as their property by the constitution, as the oxen, horses, or agricultural implements of the Massachusetts man, or the chymical apparatus of the New Haven professor of statesmanship. No wonder that Mr. Buchanan should consider any doubt as to these plain truths "mysterious."

The mystery, however, is susceptible of explanation. The fall elections are approaching, and the black republicans find that the imposture of Kansas outrages has been completely exposed, and is no longer serviceable as a means whereby to delude the people to support them. They are obliged to beat about for some other plausible device by which they can stir up popular prejudices, and under a false issue, retain power where they have already grasped it, and obtain it where they have failed to do so.

The best thing, therefore, is, to try to prove that the President is "in the hands of the slaveocracy;" that he is "resolved to make Kansas a slave State;" that he has "changed his position," &c., &c., as a convincing proof of these various assertions, the republican placards and newspapers reproduce in every variety of type, from the largest capitals to the most conspicuous folk, the passage in the President's reply to the professors which reads as follows:

"Slavery existed at that period, and still exists in Kansas, under the constitution of the United States." The "ridiculous mouse," the fruit of the mountain's laborious parturition, described by the great Latin satirist, was not more ridiculous than the very tiny mouse which the republicans have brought forth, after a careful perusal of the document. It would have been more ingenious, but less ingenious, had they given the passages immediately preceding the quotation, which show that the President only asserted what everybody knows—namely, that the slaveowners have as good a right to go to Kansas with their slaves and hold them there under the territorial law as a New Yorker or a Connecticut man has to go with his horse or his cow; and that under the constitution both are equally entitled to protection for themselves and their respective properties. The Post asks "why, if slavery exists in Kansas by virtue of the constitution, why does it not also exist in the States?" Although the question is addressed to the President, we venture to reply (as we fear the Post will not be treated with the same consideration as the New Haven sages) that slavery exists in Kansas as it did in the States until prohibited by the people, as the people of Kansas can when she becomes a State and ceases to be a Territory. The Post also wants to know "why, if slavery exists in Kansas by virtue of the constitution, why does it not also exist under the constitution in Utah; and if it does, why are troops sent to support slavery in the one Territory, and to exterminate polygamy in the other." After "a careful perusal" of this extraordinary confusion of truth and falacy, we are able to reply that there is no constitutional provision which prohibits polygamy in Utah; that troops have not been sent to Kansas to support slavery, but to punish treason; and that in the same way troops have been sent to Utah, not to exterminate polygamy, but to maintain the law and enforce obedience to the federal authority.

OFFICIAL.

James Buchanan, President of the United States of America, to all whom it may concern.

Satisfactory evidence having been exhibited to me that Enrique Falon has been appointed vice-consul of Spain at Boston, I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers, and privileges as are allowed to the vice-consuls of the most favored nations in the United States. In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the 22d day of [] September, A. D. 1857, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-second.

By the President: JAMES BUCHANAN.

Lewis Cass, Secretary of State.

James Buchanan, President of the United States of America, to all whom it may concern.

Satisfactory evidence having been exhibited to me that Juan Pion Villanueva has been appointed consul of Spain at Mobile, I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers, and privileges as are allowed to the consuls of the most favored nations in the United States. In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the 22d day of [] September, A. D. 1857, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-second.

By the President: JAMES BUCHANAN.

Lewis Cass, Secretary of State.

James Buchanan, President of the United States of America, to all whom it may concern.

Satisfactory evidence having been exhibited to me that José Muñoz has been appointed vice-consul of Spain at Savannah, I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers, and privileges as are allowed to the vice-consuls of the most favored nations in the United States. In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the 22d day of [] September, A. D. 1857, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-second.

By the President: JAMES BUCHANAN.

Lewis Cass, Secretary of State.

WM. R. HENRY.

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Rev. Charles Briggs, Rev. T. W. Shaw, Taunton; Epes Sargent, esq., Boston; Rev. Dr. Pyne, Washington.

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articles last dry goods, all procured from the best sources known

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See 10—clerkly

BRIGHT PLAIDS.—20 pieces bright plaid silks,

100 pieces bright plaid merinos and poplins

25 pieces bright plaid French merinos

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We open new supplies daily.

One price only marked in plain figures, and no deviation.

We prefer not to open any new bills.

Customers who have not settled their bills rendered July 1st will do so prior to beginning new ones. We are entirely serious on this point.

In future we indulge the hope that we will not be importuned to open new bills, and to let goods be taken from the store on approval.

Good articles, low prices, and fair dealing may be relied on in all cases.

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"Central Stores," west building,

opposite Centre Market.

See 10—clerkly

Office of Transportation Baltimore and Wash-

ington Railroad.

By direction of the President and Directors of

the road, the undersigned give notice that hereafter only such

money as is payable in this city will be received in payment of

freight bills to our company.

See 23—clerkly

HARPER'S MAGAZINE AND HARPER'S STORY

Book, for October, just received.

See 24

MY TRIP TO FRANCE; by Rev. John P. Doug-

lass. Price 75 cents. An additional supply just received by

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See 24

The Misses Hawley's French and English School

will be re-opened on Monday, September 14th, at their residence,

127 Pennsylvania avenue

Aug 26—clerkly

LOCAL NEWS.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—It will be recollected by our readers that the Young Men's Christian Association, of this city, some time ago passed a resolution granting to the ladies of each church represented at the union festival in May for the benefit of the association the privilege of nominating an honorary life member of the association. Only a part of those nominations have yet been made. Among these is that of the ladies of the F Street Presbyterian church, who, on their part, have nominated President Buchanan, who is an attendant at that church. Subjoined is the letter of the President to the secretary of the association in response to that notifying him of his appointment:

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 17, 1857.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your favor of the 10th instant informing me that, through the kindness of "the committee of ladies who represented the F Street Presbyterian church at the late union festival," I have been constituted a life member of the Young Men's Christian Association of Washington city. For this token of regard from the ladies I feel truly grateful; and I accept the honor which they have been instrumental in conferring upon me with peculiar satisfaction.

Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

R. T. MORSELL, Secretary, &c.

MILITARY VISIT.—The Winchester Continental Guards, Captain Jackson, being on a visit to the military companies of Alexandria, were yesterday escorted to this city by the Mount Vernon Guards, Captain De Vaughn, and the Alexandria Riflemen, Captain Herbet.

The battalion was in command of Col. Bird Washington and Major Meredith. Col. Washington were on parade the identical sword worn by General Washington at the capitulation of Yorktown.

All three companies were richly uniformed, and each was attended by a fine band of music. The Continental Guards, including their band, were uniformed in the old revolutionary style, and on that account attracted particular attention. The companies visited the Capitol, the President's House, the War Department, and the Patent Office. To their great regret on arriving at the White House they found that the President had left the city on a brief visit to Lancaster. They were politely received by Dr. Blake, Commissioner of Public Buildings, and shown through the public apartments of the Executive Mansion. They were also cordially received by the Secretary of War, who addressed them in an appropriate manner.

The companies returned to Alexandria about 3 o'clock, p. m., apparently well pleased with their visit—certainly having conferred much pleasure on our citizens by their brief sojourn.

THE OFFICERS OF THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS, at present in Washington, are respectfully invited to meet this afternoon, at 5 o'clock, at the Washington Club rooms, for the purpose of giving the expression of their feelings at the untimely loss of, and to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of, their late brother officer Commander William Lewis Herndon.

WASHINGTON ABILEN.—The following is a summary of the report from that institution for the month of August last:

"The number of persons in the infirmary on the 31st of July was thirty-nine, and the number received during the month of August was fifteen, (including one foundling,) of which five were natives of the District of Columbia; total